. THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sixty-sixth Day.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16. The House met at 10 o'clock, the Vice President, Hon. J. Kauhane, in the chair. Absent: Ministers Green, Thurston; Nobles Dowsett, Jaeger, Campbell, Widemann, Makee, Wilcox, Bertelmann; Reps. Hustace, Dowsett, Naone, Kinney, Paehaoie. Minutes read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Noble Baldwin read the report of the Finance Committee on the bill, introduced by Rep. Kamauoha, July 9th, relating to internal taxes. Committee find that the present method, as regards appeals, has worked hardship. They submit a revised and amended draft of the bill, and recom-

mend that it pass.

(Signed) H. P. Baldwin, D. H. Hitch-cock, A. S. Wilcox, J. D. Paris, jr., J. U.

Rep. C. Brown read a majority report of the Judiciary Committee on the bill relating to the support of hospitals, and under which the two dollar fee upon all incoming passengers or tourists is collected. If the bill pass, an extra appropriation will be required for the benefit of the Queen's Hospital of some twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. The Act sought to be repealed was not passed as a matter of revenue, but in the nature of enforced charity, and falls on all alike. Recommend that the bill be laid on the table.

The report was signed by C. Brown, W. O. Smith, John Richardson, and laid on the table to await the minority report. Noble Robinson read the report of the Committee on Commerce on the bill introduced by Rep. C. Brown, July 14th, to regulate the sale of goods, etc., by travel-ing agents from foreign countries, recommending that the bill pass. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill

Noble Smith read the report of the Judiciary Committee on the petition of B. Norton for a refund of \$5 taxes, reco mending that the prayer thereof be granted. Adopted.

Rep. F. Brown reported, printed, the Opinion of the Supreme Court on questions relating to the granting or refusal of licenses referred to them on a resolution adopted by the House, July 17th, and the report of the committee on the Chinese question.

Noble Townsend read, a first time, bill: to reit ste and improve the Civil Service in the Hawaiian Islands. (Voices Move it be rejected! Put him out!)

QUESTIONS TO MINISTEE. Rep. Kalaukoa asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs about Herring, the Hawaiian youth educated abroad, (1) if it is the intedtion of the Government that he return to this Kingdom, (2) if it is not proper that he be placed in the same place with the other young man last sent from this Kingdom.

MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

Minister Austin, in answer to Rep. Kalaukoa's enquiries about Herring, said he had been furnished with a first-class passenger ricket and money to come home. He reached New York short of funds; got some more money from the Consul and came as far as San Francisco when he was again in need of cash and supplied by the Consul at that port. It was arranged that he should take passage to Honolulu, steamer before last. The Consul went down to the wharf when the steamer was to leave, but Herring was not there. It was found that he had contracted some debts at the hotel. More money was supplied and his wardrobe replenished by the Consul. He was to take passage by last steamer, but on reaching the dock to see him off, the Consul saw nothing of him. Going back to the hotel to enquire, the found that Herring had left with all his effects and at latest accounts, his whereabouts were not known. The Government has not at present any plans in relation to him, but has instructed the Consul not to provide any further funds. RECONSIDERATION.

Nable Hitchcock moved reconsideration of the vote by which the liquors bill passed to third reading yesterday. He offered this motion at the request of some other

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Savings Bank.-Third reading of the Postal Savings Bank bill. Passed. Election Bill. Second reading of the Election bill, in committee of the whole, Noble Smith presiding.

Section 29 passed as in the bill.

Section 42.—This section provides, among other arrangements, for peacils and stand or table in one of the inner compartments of the politing place, for the use of voters. The intention of this and sections further on, about voting, is that voters shall be required to indicate by X's on the ballots ontaining the names of all the candidates,

those for whom they vote.

Noble Castle explained the object of this section in connection with other sections to be considered, is to secure an absolutely secret vote, securing to every elector the right as well as the possibility of exercis-ing the franchise, without being influenced by fear or favor. The provisions of this bill, if adopted will practically abolish bribery. There is no bribery under the secret ballot, from the fact that no one is going to spend money in bribery, not knowng, and having no chance whatever to mow, whether the person sought to be influenced in a particular direction followed that course or the reverse. It may be said that we cannot trust the electors of this Kingdom. He said we can. The returns of the election of 1886 show that if the people had been allowed to vote without fear or favor the Legislature of 1886 would have swept away the Gibson administration At North Kona, Kaanapali, Puna and Waimes, Kauai, the then governing party had to resort to the most gross and outrageous malpractices with gin, bribery, in-timidation and promises of office to secure for their candidates the narrow majorities they had. If the measure now before the House becomes law, elections will be controlled by the presentation of facts and principles to the electors instead of manipulating their votes for them. In 1872, one day in the city of New York the papers came out with long columns of figures, the accounts of the Tammany Ring. A few weeks thereafter came an election. Tweed rule was annihilated. We can trust our electorate with even more confidence than the city of New York could trust her electorate, and the time has come when they should be trusted. On these grounds he would support this bill and he hoped the House would do so, too. The Committee rose; the House resumed and took the regular noon recess.

Re-assembled at I o'clock, the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair.

Election bill-Consideration of the election bill, continued, in Committee of the Whole, Noble Dole in the chair.

A substitute for Section 42 was submitted by Noble Castle, the adoption of which he would move, if the section in the bill is rejected. (The substitute makes no provision for the marking of tickets in the polling booth by voters, as in the bill).

Minister Thurston said he regretted the necessity that obliged him to support the substitute. The plan proposed in the bill is the ideal of ballot voting; but we have to consider the people for whom we are legislating. As from one-fourth to one-fifth of voters cannot read but will need to have their ballots marked for them, it cannot be an absolutely secret ballot, except for those who can read.

Noble Smith moved indefinite postponement of section 42. Noble Waterhouse supported the secret

ballot. He wished to have the law so that anyone can cast a ballot without another the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank.

knowing what it contains. Rep. C. Brown favored the bill as it is Honolulu will furnish most of the illiterate voters. In the country districts 99 out of 100 of the voters, especially the Hawaiians, can read and write. England and her

Colonies and some of the States had adopted the process with satisfactory results and he could not see why it might not work here. Minister Ashford favored the section as

it is. He could not share in the alarms of the Minister of Interior. The Province of Quebec has a large proportion of illiterate voters, and yet the secret ballot is accepted as the most satisfactory system.

Noble Baldwin said he believed in the bill; it is an ideal bill, an excellent bill, but he did not think this section would secure secret voting as intended by the in-Noble Hitchcock said the opposition to

the secret ballot seems to arise from a fear on the part of members that if they cannot get control of the illiterate vote they will

be snowed under.

The motion for indefinite postponement of the section was put and lost on the following division: Ayes-Austin, Thurston, Young, Smith

Townsend, Baldwin, Bailey, Richardson, Makee, Deacon, Kinney, Paris, Daniels, Helekunihi, Horner, Kawainui, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay—19.
Noes—Green, Ashford, Robinson, Castle Waterbouse, Foster, Lubiau, Wight, Not-ley, Wall, Hitchcock, Dole, Hustace, Kal aukoa, Naone, Kauhi, C. Brown, F.Brown, Kamai, Maguire, Kauhane, Kamauoha.

Nawahine, Nakaleka, Pachaole-25. Passed as in the bill. Sections 43 to 46 and 49 to 72, inclusive, passed, mostly as in the bill. Sections #47 and 48 were referred to a

special committee. The committee rose at 4:52 and the House resumed.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED. The special committee on Sections 47 and 48 of the Election bill, consists of Ministers Thurston and Ashford, Rep. C. Brown,

Nobles Smith and Hitchcock

BILL AWAITING APPROVAL Minister Austin reported one bill submitted to the King for signature.
Adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Sixty-seventh Day.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m., the President. Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Absent: Ministers Green, Thurston, Ashford; Nobles Dowsett, Jaeger, Smith, Wight, Hitchcock, Baldwin, Bailey, Campbell, Widemann, Makee, Wilcox; Reps. Dowsett, F. Brown, Kinney. Minutes read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Noble Townsend read the report of the Education Committee on an item in the Appropriation bill, repairs and permanent improvements to boarding schools, \$10,000, recommending that the item do pass.

The same Noble read the Education Committee report on the proposed item. Normal Department in Fort-St. School, \$5,-000, recommending the same to be inserted. Laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

The same Noble read a minority report by himself as chairman of the Education Committee on the proposed item of \$45,000 for building and repairs of school houses. After consultation with the Inspector-General, and the President of the Board of Education, the chairman of Committee concluded that the sum asked can not be excessive, and there is a moral certainty that no mis-application of the money will be made. Laid on the table to be consid-

ered with the Appropriation bill.

Rep. F. Brown reported one bill printed.

Noble Robinson read the report of the committee on Commerce on the bill intro duced July 24 by Rep. C. Brown, to repeal Chapter XXXIX of the Session Laws of 1880, being an Act entitled " An Act to prevent fraudulent exportation of Foreign as Hawaiian produce to ports of the United States." Recommend that the bill be in-

definitely postponed. Adopted.

Noble Smith, for the Judiciary Committee, reported on the bill introduced by the Attorney-General June 5, to provide the bringing of suits by or against the Gov-ernment, recommending a new bill. Accepted, and the new bill read a first time,

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The President read a note from Noble Bailey saying that he had been obliged to return home for a few days, and asking leave of absence. Leave granted. ORDER OF THE DAY.

Minister Thurston moved the two bills. relating to segregation, be placed on special

rders. Carried. Coffee.—Third reading of the bill for encouragement of the cultivation of coffee. Noble Wight moved an amendment to the first section providing that the proplantation be located at Kona or Puna, Hawaii.

Rep. C. Brown did not think the proviso ecessary. The location of the plantation will be best settled by the parties who incorporate to engage in the enterprise.

The Minister of Interior named several places where coffee of superior quality is

ultivated. Rep. Kaniauoha thought if the Government is going to subsidire the company with money and land, it ought to have the right to decide the question of location. Noble Smith did not wish to see the law hampered with this amendment, although oped the plantation would be started

Rep. Nakaleka moved indefinite postponement of the whole bill. It looks like measure brought in to help somebody. It will not be necessary to go far, if outside the House at all, to find all the stockhold-ers of the proposed company. He does not believe in the enterprise that sits down and waits for the Government to start new

Rep. Kinney said the bill had been sufficiently discussed on second reading, and he would now distinguish bimself by moving the previous question. Carried. Indefinite postponement was lost on divi-

Ayes-Robinson, Jaeger, Waterhouse, Foster, Luhiau, Wight, Noticy, Wall, Ma-kee, Kalaukoa, Naone, Kauhi, Maguire, Nawahine, Gay, Nakaleks, Pachaole-17 Noes-Green, Austin, Thurston, Ash-ford, Young, Smith, Townsend, Hitchcock, Richardson, Dole, Hustace, C. Brown, F. Brown, Deacon, Kamai, Kinney Kauhane, Kamauoha, Paris, Daniels, Heiekunihi, Horner, Kawainui, A. S. Wil-

cox. Rice-25. The amendment offered by Noble Wight was negatived on the following division: Ayes—Jaeger, Foster, Luhiau, Wight, Wall, Makee, Kalaukoa, Naone, Kamai, Kamauoha, Paris, Kawainui-12.

Noes Green, Austin, Thurston, fore, Robinson, Young, Smith. house, Notiev, Townsend, Hitchcock, Richardson, Dole, Hustace, C. Brown, F. Brown, Deacon, Kinney, Maguire, Kauhane, Nawahine, Daniels, Helekunihi, Horner, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Gay, Pae-bane, 28 baole-28.

The section and the bill passed. Street Railway-Second reading of the bill relating to the Honolulu street railway, under vote of reconsideration passed, August 4th. Amendments were offered by the At

torney-General and adopted, upon which the bill passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Monday. Noon recess, one hour

Re-assembled at 1 o'clock.

Noble Waterbouse in the chair.

ORDER OF THE DAY

tee on Chinese matters, August 7th. The House went into Committee of the Whole,

Taken up section by section. Noble Castle moved that when the committee rise, they recommend the House to lay section 1 and the whole bill on the table. He sympathized fully with the desires and intentions of the select committee which brought in the bill. To brush aside all words and forms the bill is intended to re-strict, control and curb the Chinese. It could not name them alone or only because it would then be clearly unconstitutional. If it should pass and in its enforcement should be directed at Chinese only it would probably be open to the same objection. If the bill should become law one of two things would probably occur, either it would be a dead letter on the statute book or its general enforcement would cause great trouble, almost a revolution perhaps. Probably the result would be that the law will simply not be enforced. t is difficult to see how there can be any such legislation under our Constitution Practically the only protection we can have at present is a strict enforcement of the restriction Act of the recent extraordinary session. If that Act is thus carried out we shall see a gradual reduction of the number of Chinese in the country. At present there can be no legislation against the Chinese as a class; for that we shall have to wait till the session of 1890 if the constitutional amendment now before the Legislature shall be adopted. As for himself, the speaker said that he is as earnest as anyone can be against the flooding of the country with Chinese. They do not assimilate with the habits of life or thought of the countries they become residents of They are Chinese once and ways, and it there be no restriction they can and will flood the country and either we or they will have to go. We shall never consent that if law will protect us, the laws shall not be passed and made as strong as possible, but this proposed law will not do it. It is also exceedingly indefinite in its terms and may become very oppressive. Where are the lines of distinction between a common laborer and any other? Is a carpenter, a mason, a blacksmith, a common laborer? The bill applies to them all and we cannot avoid that issue. It is to be regretted that the matter can not be disposed of now by the adoption of this bill omething similar, but it is not practical legislation.

Kinney said Noble Castle had been ingeniously combining two objects that are widely different. If the wording of this section does not clearly express what we want, there are surely words in the English language by which we can do so. If the hon. Noble is afraid that skilled labor will be included in the terms of the bill, it will be very easy to put in exceptions. The objections so far presented can be all met by amendments. The House should utilize what is good in the bill. To throw it under the table is a confession of mental incapacity to amend it. The hon. Noble talks of There are, without doubt revolution. dangers ahead. The country has dritted on until there are in it 20,000 aliens who are Chinese to day, will be Chinese tomorrow and Chinese forever. If on taking up a map and one-third of it were found blotted out by heathenism we should have a fair picture of the country as it is and the hon. Noble tells us it is to remain without change. These aliens are mostly an able set of men, and they have bound themselves to every branch of industry Are we then to do nothing. The hon-Noble says natives will not go to the trouble of paying 25 cents for licenses. Have the Chinese got such a hold on the seople and on the country that they will not pay 25 cents in two years in order we may know how far we have drifted on the breakers, and so that the Government may know what is to be done with the Chinese. Members may be willing to do When the account books bill passed the House, it looked as if the hon. Noble, with other members as well as Honolulu merchants, were going to run over to the King-"Oh, give us back that bill." If something had not happened to nerve up this House, that Act would have gone by the board. We want to individualize and identify the Chinese now in the country. We have heavy work, long work and hard work ahead. We stand in jeopardy. One-third of our population is Chinese. No other country has so large a proportion of that nationality among its people. In the face of these facts, the most that some memoers can suggest is to pray, "for heaven's sake, do nothing." The hon. Noble speaks of revolution. Well, if so, let us have a revolution before we belong to China. naps we had better go on as we are, eat,

drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die. Minister Green said it seemed to him that the pith of this bill is in section 5. It is a powerful bill to force labor and make everyody work. As a plantation owner he would like to see it very much, but he did

not think it just. Noble Smith said: We are not here to do any injustice to Chinese. The Hawaiian population is decreasing but the Chinese population is increasing. It would take 5.006 kingdoms the size of this one to be equal in population to China. The Hawa-iian population could all be counted in twenty-two hours, at the rate of one a second, while at the same rate it would take ou thirty years to count the population of China, counting ten hours each day. Minister Green-How does the honorable

Noble connect all these interesting statements with the question before us? Noble Smith-I'll connect them very shortly.

The remedy may be to stop immigration. as Noble Castle says. We have certain serious questions to consider in that con-nection. While our industries depend on nection. While our industries depend on labor, it is necessary to have them come but we need to have that labor under proper conditions. While our industries must be protected, we have other interests to protect as well. It would be a rem edy if every Chinaman brought here under contract were obliged to return at the expiration of the period for which he en-Honolulu 2 000 Chinamen evaded taxation in 1887, and thus \$10,000 taxes were lost and it is safe to say that about 5,000 Chi-ness evaded taxes in the Kingdom last year amounting to \$25,000 taxes. And there is evidence that nearly every man of these were Chinese. They were booked, the collector went for the money, but the men could not be found. It is a rank in instice for me or anyone else to be taxed while others go untaxed. It is wrong. But this is only by way of illustration. For there are so many reasons, well known to all acquainted with the facts, which demand that the Chinese element in these Islands be regulated—and first of all there must be identification. It is a most diffi-cult thing to identify Chinamen. I tried nce to draft a registration act, and if any one thinks it an easy task, let him try it and see where he will end. This bill vides that laborers shall be registered. is a very small matter and no reasonable person will object to it. Prominent Chinese merchants have said that they would be glad if some system of registration ald be had that would bring the vagrant class of Chinese under control, who are a burden to their countrymen. We do not want to do any injustice to the mercantile, mechanical or laboring Chinese. In page 5 of the Judges' opinion, it is held that the egislature may make the granting of licenses discretionary when the police power of the state demands it. When the gislature says every working man shall be licensed, it secures complete registration and identification. The committee have looked in every direction to find some way to meet a great danger menacing this country and that without doing injustice to anyone. The method proposed is very simple and it will be thoroughly effective. Mr. Armstrong said, eight years ago, that not contrary to our rules nor to parliamen and others gave their genial countenance tary law for the President to serve on a to this auspicious occasion.

country will soon not be fit for you to live in. There will be a few rich plantations, a few foreign merchants, a few Hawaiians, the farming in the hands of the Portaguese and all the mixed industries of the Licensing Laborers—Second reading of the bill relating to the licensing of la-borers, introduced by the special commitountry will be absolutely in the hands of

We must do something; the simplest first instincts of self-preservation demand it. We have turned this way and that seeking some remedy. The difficulty is to frame any provisions which will not con-flict with the class legislation provisions of the Constitution.

This bill is not satisfactory; not all we wish, but it is a beginning. The wording may be changed, but the principle must be maintained, unless something better can

be produced.

Noble Young said, this bill is one of those things most of us do not like to touch. I am aware of the difficulties the Committee had to contend with, and it would be no disgrace to them if they had failed to give us a bill that would solve the problem that confronts us. I am against this bill because it makes a pontoon bridge out of our poor men for us to get across and get a slap at the Chinamen. The term common laborer is somewhat in the same category as the bill brought in here some time ago to define drunkenness. It proposes to take those men who are as good as any men in this House, but who are under the misfortune of having less of this world's goods. and make stepping stones of them to get at the Chinamen. The men to be used for this purpose are of our own race and of the Hawaiian race. I doubt not the sincerity of the gentlemen who introduced this bill A more hard working man and more zeal-ous man for the good of the country than the hon, member for Hamakua is not in this House. The hon, Noble told the story of the little boy who wanted to get the fly off his father's nose. He did not hit the fly but he hit his father's nose. In the same way he was afraid the gentlemen who are urging this bill are going to hurt more than benefit those for whom they are trying to work. (W. O. Smith—You are an awful story teller.) He thought while listening to Noble Smith of the millions of orbs and globes around us and how we would get crushed if they came toward us. We have a vagrant act here, I believe, (W.A. Kinney -A dead letter.) Noble Young-Will the member tell us

Rep. Kinney-Because when a vagrant is hauled up, he shows money in his pocket and claims that he is at work on a

plantation, but this bill will compel him to produce his license. Noble Young-I submit that if the vag-rant act we have with amendments to it is a dead letter, this bill will also become a dead letter. I would not object to the bill if it applied to all alike, but it includes only the poor man. I know as an employer of labor what I am talking about. Many a time, it is with sorrow I have to say to a man seeking for work that I have none for him. This bill provides that a man in those circumstances may be arrested and put in jail. I would rather see the Constitution hacked into chips than see this bill pass, simply because it is going to take advantage of poor men, the very men we are here to screen. I know what it is to be a working man, all my life. I drew workingman's wages from the time I was 12 years of age until 17, before I went to learn my trade. I suppese the lawyers in the House will walk over me for these remarks. but I can only express my opinions in plain terms. I say, gentlemen, do not get on the neck of the poor man.

W. A. Kinney-Suppose the Chinaman is on the neck of the poor man.

Minister Thurston read a paper left on his desk by someone. It contains two sentences, (1) "It makes me sick; Chinese legislation will have to come from a crowd who will raise heil." (2) "The old man that Young is telling of is his own crowd

who are fast asleep and won't wake up until There are two good texts in this piece of paper. I believe in doing something. So far from putting our feet on the neck of the poor man, the fact is, if we don't do somethe necks of the poor men. The China men have a large proportion of the mer-chants down town in their power. Every time the Chinaman fiddles, the merchants will come out and dance. Does the hon Noble say that the house of Hackfeld & Co. and Col. Spalding, the latter of whom was cheered to the echo in this hall when speaking before the committee, are in favor of oppressing the poor man. This bill is almost word for word with a draft made by Col. Spaiding. We can not get everything we want, but we mean to do what we can. Now is the time to act upon this question. The statistics taken by the Board of Immigration show 5,727 China-

men working on plantations. There are 20,000 to 23,000 in the country, so that from 15,000 to 18,000 Chinamen are not at work on any plantation. Noble Hitchcock-Does that include contruct labor? Minister Thurston-No, sir. There's not

a Chinese contract laborer in the country that I know of. We have come to a point where we must help ourselves. Rep. C. Brown said he thought the Minister of Interior had overestimated the number of unemployed Chinese in the The Chinese merchants and the country. Chinese domestic servants must be taken into account. Probably nine-tenths of the

omestic servants in the country are Chinese. Minister Ashford was in favor of Chinese restriction. But he was afraid this bill, as it is, would not stand the test of the Supreme Court. The question should not be abandoned until we find something practicable or until we are satisfied that anymoved that the first section be referred

back to the committee. Rep. Kinney said that, as a member of the committee, he had nothing further to say on the subject. As to the Attorney-General's remarks on constitutional points he would say, "Go and tell that to the marines." The opposition say they have been thinking over it for weeks, and yet they have nothing to submit. If it goes to a committee, let it be a new committee. He moved it be referred to a new commit tee, of which the Attorney-General, Noble Castle and Noble Young will be members.

Minister Ashford said the wisdom of the ommittee that prepared this bill was not

Minister Thurston-Then let us see you do something better. Noble Smith-It appears that when the Attorney-General dawned upon this earth there must have been something constitu-

tionally wrong.

Rep. Kauhi—The House has now been four hours ushing and it has caught a crab. The people down town will commend us for our industry.

Noble Townsend said the House may

have caught a crab, but we are fishing for a whale. We have before us one of the most vital issues in this country. And something must be done to meet it this session. It cannot be staved off. The ayes and noes were called on the

notion to lay Section 1 on the table, when

there appeared: Ayes—Green, Robinson, Young, Castle, Luhian, Kalaukoa, Naone, Kashi. C. Brown, Deacon, Kamai, Kauhane, Kamauoha, Paris, Nawahine, Daniels, Helekunihi, Gay. Pachaole—19. Nocs — Austin, Thurston.

Jaeger, Smith, Waterhouse, Foster, Wight,

Notley, Wall, Townsend, Hitchcock, Brown, Kinney, Maguire, Horner, Ka-wainui, A. S. Wilcox, Rice, Nakaleka The motion to refer to a new committee Rep. Kamanoha moved that Rep. Naka-

The Committee rose and reported Rep. C. Brown raised a point of order claiming that the President cannot be appointed on a committee.

Noble Smith moved the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted. It is

leks be a member of the committee. Car-

committee. The late Hon. S. G. Wilder, when President, was on the committee to visit Molokat and on the street railway The President said he would solve the

question, as he declined absolutely to serve n the committee. Noble Smith said no member of the

House can so decline unless excused by the House. Rep. Kinney believed it proper that the President should be on the committee.

The President said he would appoint the ommittee on Saturday morning.

NOTICE OF NEW BILL. Minister Thurston gave notice of a bill to amend the Homestead Act. RECONSIDERATION.

Minister Ashford moved reconsideration of the vote by which sections 42, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58 of the Electic bill passed yesterday. He did this at the request of several members. Adjourned at 5:10 to 10 o'clock Saturday

Reorganization of Judiciary. Following is the report of the Judiciary

Committee, presented and adopted in the House, on Wednesday: Hon. W. R. Castle, President of the Legis

lature: The Judiciary Committee to whom were

referred the report of the Judiciary Com-mission and the bill entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Judiciary Department," beg leave to report that we have given earnest consideration to the same. In order to obtain the opinions of the members of the legal profession upon the provisions of the bill, the committee by appointment met the Justices of the Su-

preme Court, and subsequently a number of the attorneys of this city and discussed the proposed measures. The bill contemplates a complete reorganization of the Judiciary Department of the Kingdom, and involves changes so radical that we have hesitated in arriving

at our conclusion upon the subject. The members of the committee and the great majority of the practitioners before the bar of the Supreme Court are of opinion that a change is needed in the Judicial system of the Kingdom; the chief reasons for which are ably expressed in

the report of the Commission.

The main features of the system proposed by the bill meet our hearty approval. more particularly the proposition to estab lish a distinctively appellate court, and we wish very much that, with slight modifications, they might be adopted at once.

But, for the reason we give below, we recommend that the bill and report be laid upon the table to be considered at the next regular session of the Legislature. The reason which influences us the most

in advising that action be deferred, is, that due consideration and discussion of bill in the House will require a great deal of time and thought, and we do not deem it advisable to urge that the required time be devoted to it now. It is not a measure which can with safety be hurried through. The gravity of the matter will render it imperative that cureful deliberation be bestowed upon each branch of the subject.

The present session has been laborious and already prolonged beyond the time contemplated at its commencement; many important measures have been dealt with and some still remain to be considered. To attempt the re-organization of the whole judicial system at this late period is in our judgment injudicious. Had the report of the Commission been presented earlier the bill might have taken the time which has been occupied by some less important

With a view, however, to preparing the way for the proposed system, and to remedy a condition which is uncalled for, we submit herewith a bill providing that no vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Justices of the Supreme Court be filled so as to increase the number Justices above three; and recommend that it be enacted.

Justices of the Supreme Court under the existing system, and should vacancies occur and the number be reduced to four or three, the adoption of the system proposed by the Commission would be facil-Before closing our report we desire to

express our appreciation of the work done by the Commission. It is work which has required ability, experience and much time. Respectfully submitted. CECIL BROWN,

W. O. SMITH. JOHN RICHARDSON, D. H. HITCHCOCK. Honolulu, August, 1888.

The Arion Picnic.

The first annual picnic of the Honolulu Arion (which some readers may need to be told is a German musical society) came off in good style at Park Beach Hotel on Thursday afternoon. It was a grand success in both arrangement and execution, the people attending being given every facility for various forms of recreation, as well as for refreshment, and then wisely left all to group and divert themselves as they pleased.

The transportation was never more efficient for a suburban entertainment on such a scale, being initiated by an imposing procession of five full-laden omnibuses through the streets, the one in the lead carrying the Royal Hawaiian Band that played several tunes en route. Omnibuses ran thenceforward back and forth to the end of the programme, and not the least of the pleasures of the time was the ride out and home (the latter in the sweet night air for which Honolulu has the patent and the witchingly soft light of the medium moon).

Upon the spacious grounds of the Hotel small tables and chairs were picturesquely disposed under the trees, which were largely availed of by congenial little parties throughout the event Dancing to Prof. Berger's string corps and grand solos and choruses from the Arion alternated in the commodious billiard hall during daylight hours, but the devotees of Terpsichore were left the floor almost exclusively after the ushering in of evening. There was a variety of prize games for a numerous company children on the grass, but no list having been kept none is available for publication in this issue. The excellent bowling alley was thronged all the time, several varieties of the exhibarating exercise being well sustained by old-timers and their younger rivals.

For those who did not care about cumbering themselves with commissary supplies, Messrs. Hart & Co. of the Elite Parlors ran a first-class lunch tent by day, at evening spreading a most excel lent lunch indoors that needed not the keen appetites that encountered it to be appreciated. Many of the company also tested the cuisine of the Hotel itself, to the furtherance of "mine host" Arnold's good reputation as a caterer.

It would be folly to attempt giving a list of those present when there was a general turnout of German residents. and a large number of the most respectable people of other nationalities. Still it is scarcely invidious to mention that Mr. James Dunn, of Glasgow, visited the picnic in company with the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, or that such representative citizens as Attorney-General Ashford, Mr. H. W. Schmidt, Mr. C. Hammer, Mr. W. W. Hall, Mr. H. Lose

GREAT BRITAIN AND HAWAII

Conversation with Mr. James Dunn, Sugar Merchant, Hawailan Consul in Glasgow.

A representative of this paper meeting, at the Hawaiian Hotel, Mr. James Dunn, head of the well-known house of sugar factors bearing his name, also Consul for Hawaii in Glasgow, found him to be a very urbane gentleman, willing to communicate of his stores of general and special knowledge. Regarding British politics Mr. Dunn says that even the Irish question has simmered down to a large extent under the firm law and order administration of Lord Salisbury. He does not admire Mr. Gladstone as a statesman, considering him rather an adventurous genius. In this connection Mr. Dunn relates an instance of his views being misreported at Pittsburg, Pa., on coming out here. A reporter boarded the train and interviewed him on Home politics. Where he remarked to the scribe that Mr. Gladstone was recreant to his "party," the published report made him say that the "G. O. M." was "a straitor to his country." The disestablishment of the Irish Church was a boon, removing a great wrong, to Ireland; but it was premature as yet to seriously moot the lisestablishment of the Church of England. Mr. Gladstone had a large following in Scotland owing to a general belief that he was opposed to all state churches, yet at the present time the Established Church of Scotland was exhibiting greater progress than any of the seceded bodies.

"Do people in the Old Country seem to be better informed regarding these Islands than formerly?"

"Oh, yes: recent events in Hawaii, together with the discussion of steamship and cable lines between Canada and the Australian Colonies, have induced a more general recognition of the mportance of this group in the future of

the Pacific." "Has the British Government any designs upon the Islands, as we sometimes hear hinted, since the initiation of our borrowing schemes in the English

market?" "None whatever; but our Government would not, I think, consent to the acquisition of the group by any other

nation." "Is there not room for an increase of trade between the United Kingdom and the Hawaiian Islands; if not now, when the Panama Canal or other marine thoroughfare across Central America is

opened?" Undoubtedly. The opening of the Panama Canal is likely to be a great advantage to your Islands. For instance, vessels would take cargoes of your sugar to some convenient calling port at the Isthmus, whence it would be nearly equally convenient to sail for New York or a British port. There they would wait for orders, ready to carry the sugar to whichever market bid higher for it. Yes, I have inspected your washed sugars and consider them equal to the best Java article. With the canal in operation you would be on a much more even footing with other sugar countries in trans-Atlantic markets than is at present possible."

"Do you, as a sugar man, consider that cane sugar is in danger of being materially supplanted by beet sugar in the rapid development of beet manu-

facture?" "I do not. Cane sugar will always hold its own place. Sugar has become a necessity where once it was merely a luxury. The price at which it has become possible to be produced has ocasioned a vast increase in the demand. All the sugar that can be made from beets will be needed, with room for all the production of cane-growing coun-Then, as I have intimated, cane sugar will occupy a position in the world's enlarging market peculiarly its

"There is an agitation on foot here now for the state propagation of coffee raising. Would our coffee have a market in England to-day if sent in trade quantities?"

We have all the coffee we want in the United Kingdom, and it would be difficult, I think, for your product to displace that from more convenient producing countries. I have heard something of the excellent qualities of Hawaiian coffee and shall endeavor to test it before leaving the country." "Would other tropical productions,

such as preserved fruits, not be accept-able in the British market?" "I cannot see why not. There is guava jelly, for instance, than which there is no more delicious preserve. Such articles would have an unlimited demand and command high prices in the

British market." The reporter being interviewed in turn upon Hawalian affairs, doing the best he could in reciprocation of kind favors received, thanked Mr. Dunn for his cordial communications and bid him adieu until his return from the other islands on the steamer W. G. Hall.

Mr. Dunn, upon his return, was asked how he enjoyed the trip. He replied that it was "delightful-a pleasure trip all through." The Volcano, which he visited, he described as "very active, a most wonderful sight. I had heard of difficulties, but they all vanished on approach. The whole journey was exceedingly pleasant."

Oahu College & Punahou Preparatory School. HONOLULU, H. I.

Fall Terms opens Monday, Sept. 10, '88

The faculty at Oaks College will be consti-The latesty we nited as follows:

Hev. W. C. Merritt, A. B., Yale College—
President—Mental and Natural Sciences.

Prof A. B. Lyons, A. M., M. D., Williams'
College—Chemistry and Natural Sciences.

Hev. A. D. Bissell, A. B., Amherst College—
Instrumental and Vocal Stusie.

M. Holyoke Seminary Miss M. Ella Spooner, Mt. Holyoke Seminary Latin and English Literature. Miss H. E. Cushman, A. B., Oberlin College Greek, Mathematics and Bhetoric. Mrs. L. D. Pinney-French, Vathemtics and

English.

There are all successful teachers who have had experience in their respective departments. The faculty at the Punahou Preparatory School will consist of the following well known suc-

energy teachers:
Miss N. J. Majors-Principal-1st and fid Miss Margaret Brewer-3d and 4th Grades.

Miss E. B. Snow-5th and 5th Grades. Miss Helen S. Chamberiah -7th and 5th

Miss freeze of the state of the same management as herestofore, and the same management as herestofore, and the Twistees are consident that it offers better privileges as a school home than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money.

It is desired that early application should be made for all intending to enter either school.